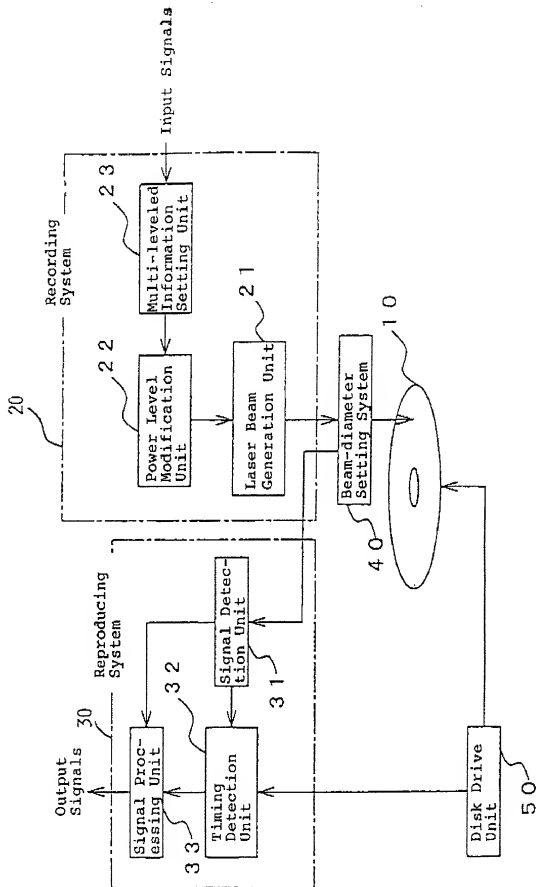


FIG. 1





The diagram illustrates a laser pulse sequence for recording and reproducing data on a disk. The horizontal axis represents the scanning direction, with time markers 2011, 2012, and 2013. The vertical axis represents the laser beam's intensity, with levels 0, 1, 2, and 3. The sequence includes a laser pulse modification method (201) and a reproducing method (203). The laser beam is shown as a series of pulses, with the first pulse (2011) having a width of  $L_a = 0.1 \mu m$  and the second pulse (2012) having a width of  $L_b = 0.15 \mu m$ . The third pulse (2013) has a width of  $L_c = 0.2 \mu m$ . The pulses are labeled 'a', 'b', and 'c'.

FIG. 4

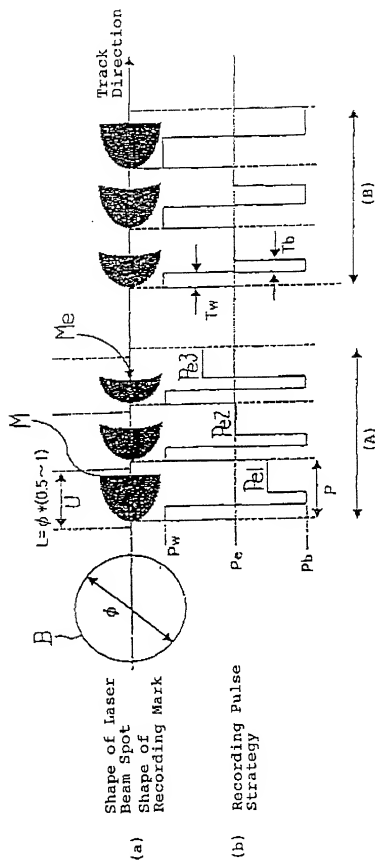


FIG. 5

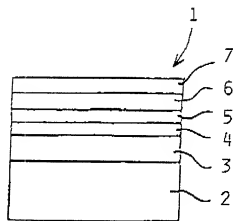


FIG. 6

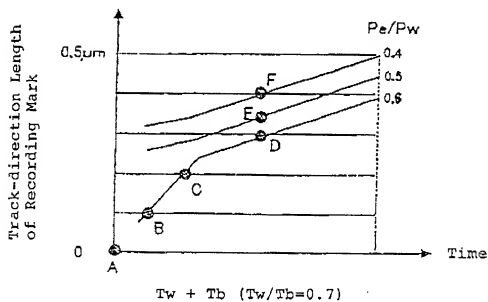


FIG. 7

